

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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General

1. The Bulgarian People's Militia (Narodna Militsiya) is under the direct control of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and is a separate body, independent from the State Security (Durzhavna Sigurnost) with which it has little contact. The duties of the Militia are limited to maintenance of public order and criminal investigations, while the State Security is a political body charged with safeguarding the security of the state.
2. Both the Militia and the State Security are headed by Directorates¹ (Direktsiya Na Narodnata Militsiya, Direktsiya Na Durzhavna Sigurnost) which are responsible to the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Up to 1951, there were three Deputy Ministers of Internal Affairs: one in charge of the Militia, one in charge of the State Security, and the third in charge of personnel for the entire ministry.

History of the Militia

3. The Directorate of the People's Militia, established shortly after the country's liberation, was also charged for the first two years of its existence for political security. It was made up of the following departments:
 - a. Criminal investigation department (Kriminalen Otdel);
 - b. Economic department (Stopanski Otdel);
 - c. Uniformed department (Uniformen Otdel);
 - d. Passports department (Pasporten Otdel); and
 - e. State Security department (Otdel Durzhavna Sigurnost).
4. The first reorganization of the Militia was made in 1946, at which time the state security department was separated from the Militia and established as a separate directorate, and a new political department (Politicheski Otdel) was added to the Militia.

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5. By early 1948 approximately 50 percent of the staffs of the criminal and economic departments still consisted of pre-war police officials who had not been guilty of collaboration with the Nazis. However, the staffs of the uniformed and passports departments had all been engaged since the liberation. The uniformed militiamen were principally of peasant origin, non-Party members, and had at most only a few years of elementary education. The new personnel of the criminal department were almost exclusively young men, both Party and non-Party members, who had belonged to the youth organizations of that time, including that of the Agrarian Party. While the candidate's proper social background was not too essential, it was requisite that he not have collaborated with the Nazis and that his family not have been politicians or high officials in the pre-war regime.
6. All pre-war police officials who had continued to serve in the criminal department after the war were gradually dismissed in 1947 and 1948, usually in groups of five to ten. By the end of 1948 none were left in the criminal department. All new personnel taken on by the criminal department up to 1947 had lacked previous training and had to learn the profession by doing the work. The first training courses were organized in early 1947; the first two or three courses lasted 45 days, but a 60-day course was initiated in September 1947, in which 40 officials participated. Several other courses were held in 1949 and 1950. In 1951 a special Militia school was established, with an elementary course lasting one year.
7. Between 1948 and 1950 the criminal department was purged of politically undesirable elements. The purge was accomplished without attracting attention, and those purged were dismissed individually. By 1950 all officials of the department were either Party members or members of the Dimitrov Union of People's Youth (Dimitrovski Soyuz Na Narodnata Mladost) and came from families of industrial workers, craftsmen, or peasants.

Organisation

8. The Directorate of the People's Militia was located on Georgi Dimitrov Boulevard, Sofia, in a building formerly occupied by the Directorate of the State Security. It was headed by a director (Direktor), a deputy Director (Zamestnik Direktor), and various department heads (Nachalnik na Otdel).
9. In 1950 the following departments made up the Directorate of the People's Militia:
 - a. Criminal department, charged with preventing of crimes and making criminal investigations.
 - b. Economic department, charged with investigation of black market and other economic offenses.
 - c. Passports department, charged with registration and documentation of foreigners, issuing passports and exit permits to Bulgarian nationals, and similar activities.
 - d. Uniformed department, charged with maintenance of public order, guarding foreign representations, and registration and documentation of Bulgarian nationals.
 - e. Political department, charged with propaganda, cultural activities, and political education of Militia personnel. This department published a bulletin, Naroden Strash.
10. Following the reorganization of the Militia in 1951, an investigations department (Sledstven Otdel) was established and charged with making field investigations for all other Militia departments.
11. The Directorate controlled the Okrug Administrations of the People's Militia (Okruzhnie Upravleniya Na Narodnata Militsiya), which in turn controlled the Okoliya and Rayen Administrations. The last two named were responsible for the

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Militia units in towns, villages, and localities. All Okrug and Okoliya Administrations duplicated the organization of the Directorate except for the Passports and Political departments, which existed only in the Directorate.

The Criminal Department of the Directorate

12. The head of the criminal department (Nachalnik Otdela) of the Directorate had a deputy (Glavny Inspektor; Inspector General), three unit heads (Nachalnitsi Na Otdeleniya), their deputies (Inspektori; inspectors), and the department investigators (Razuznavachi). The departmental organization was as follows:
 - a. The first unit comprised two groups, one for homicide cases (Grupa Ubistva) and one for fires and robberies (Grupa Palezhi i Krazhbi). Each group had two deputies.
 - b. The second unit comprised two groups, one for thefts (Grupa Krazhbi) and one for frauds and forgeries (Grupa Izmami i Falshifikatsii). Each group had two deputies.
 - c. The third unit comprised two technical groups, one for fingerprints and one for identification. The fingerprint group had a chemical laboratory, handwriting experts, and archives of criminals' photographs and fingerprints. The identification group maintained records of all criminal offenders.
13. In 1950 approximately 80 persons were employed by the criminal department, of which about 65 were investigators.

Okrug Militia Administrations

14. The city of Sofia had six Rayon People's Militia Administrations or stations, (Rayono Upravlenie Na Narodnata Militsiya), numbered from I to VI and controlled by the Militia Administration of Sofia Okrug. The six were located as follows:
 - a. I at 46 Georgi Dimitrov Boulevard, in the Okrug Administration building;
 - b. II on Georgi Dimitrov Boulevard, opposite the building of the Directorate of the People's Militia;
 - c. III in the Zakharna Fabrika Kvartal;
 - d. IV in the Lesenets Kvartal;
 - e. V at 4 Ulitsa Marin Drinov; and
 - f. VI in the Knyashevo suburb.
15. A similar Rayon militia organization existed only in Plovdiv. The only difference between the Rayon organization in the two cities and Okoliya organization, both being controlled by the Okrug Administration, was that the Rayon Administration had its own staff of investigators and that its commandant (Rayonen Nachalnik Na Militsiya) held the rank of Major instead of Captain.

Titles and Ranks

16. The various assignments in the Directorate carried the following ranks:
 - a. The Director was a General or Colonel. In 1951 the Director was a General, but the present Director is a Colonel.
 - b. The Deputy Director (Zamestnik Direktor) was a Lt. Colonel or a Major;
 - c. Department heads were Lt. Colonels or Majors;

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- d. Deputy department heads or Inspector Generals (Glavni Inspektori) were Lt. Colonels or Majors;
- e. Unit heads were Majors or Captains;
- f. Deputy unit heads or inspectors were Captains or Senior Lieutenants (Starshi Leytenanti);
- g. Investigators (Razuznavachi) in the criminal and economic departments were Senior Lieutenants or Junior Lieutenants (Mladshi Leytenanti); and
- h. Lower officials in the uniformed department were militiamen (Militsioneri);

The title of group head (Grupov Nachalnik), which fell between that of Inspector and Investigator, was discontinued in 1951.

- 17. The duties of those officials in the Directorate from deputy department heads or inspector generals to the Director were principally administrative. Operational matters were dealt with by officials from the rank of unit heads down.
- 18. Assignments in Okrug militia administrations carried the following ranks:
 - a. The Commandant was a Lt. Colonel or Major;
 - b. Department heads were Majors or Captains;
 - c. Inspectors were Captains or Senior Lieutenants;
 - d. Examiners or agents (Sledovateli) in the investigations department were Lieutenants or Junior Lieutenants.
 - e. Lower officials were investigators or militiamen.
- 19. Assignments in Okoliya militia administrations carried the following ranks:
 - a. The Commandant was usually a Captain.
 - b. Inspectors in charge of groups were Captains or Senior Lieutenants.
 - c. Lower officials were investigators or militiamen.

Uniforms

- 20. Before 1951, uniforms were compulsory only for the personnel of the uniformed department. Personnel of the other departments did not wear uniforms except for high-ranking officials, and the uniform for the latter was optional. In 1951 the uniform was also made compulsory for the staff of the investigations department. Personnel of all other departments below the rank of unit chief were not permitted to wear uniforms, while the uniform was again optional for ranks of unit chiefs and above.

Salaries

- 21. Before 1951 the salaries for officials holding similar assignments in national, Okrug, and Okoliya administrations were identical. Following the 1951 reorganization, however, the salaries for identical ranks were varied according to the place of employment, and officials of the Directorate drew the highest salaries.
- 22. All additional allowances for officials in the Militia were identical with those for all other government officials, except for the higher allowance for seniority and rank in the Militia. The special allowance for rank and seniority in the Militia were as follows:

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<u>Rank</u>	<u>Monthly Allowance</u>
Junior Lieutenant	40 leva
Lieutenant	80 leva
Senior Lieutenant	100 leva
Captain	120 leva
Major	140 leva
Lt. Colonel	160 leva
Colonel	180 leva

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Comments:

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1. Now called Upravlenie (Administration).
2. Possibly Ivan Peychev.
3. Possibly Nikola Tschev.

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